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Tenders his professional services to the  
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Tenders his services to the citizens of  
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Receive particular attention.  
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MERCHANT TAILOR.  
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CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.  
Always on hand and made to order in the  
best style. PRICES REASONABLE.

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REAL ESTATE, FIRE, LIFE,  
AND ACCIDENTAL  
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OFFICE IN THE LOCK BUILDING.  
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J. S. WAY,  
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ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.  
Is prepared to do all grades of painting  
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Winchester, April 26, 1866.

# RANDOLPH JOURNAL.

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WINCHESTER, INDIANA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1866.

No. 12.

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK, OF WINCHESTER, IND.

North-east corner of Washington and Me-  
dison streets.  
Banking Hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
OFFICERS.  
THOS. WARD, Pres't.  
WM. M. LOCKE, Cashier.

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Office in National Bank Building.  
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OFFICE—At the former office of Judge  
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able terms. They will also attend to the  
Collecting and Securing of all kinds of  
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## CHENEY & WATSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

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Are also prepared to procure

Pensions, Bounties and Arrears of Pay  
Upon the most favorable terms. Strict at-  
tention given to collection and security of  
Claims. Office in Jail Building.

## M. B. MILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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I am an authorized Government Claim  
Agent, and will pay particular attention to  
procuring  
PENSIONS, BOUNTIES AND ARREARS OF PAY  
Also, a Notary Public, and will make  
out Pensioners' Pay Accounts, with affidavits  
attached, for a fee of one dollar.  
Office in Jail Building, up stairs. 11

## FRANKLIN HOUSE.

South-east Corner of Public Square,  
WINCHESTER, IND.

PETER REINHEIMER, Proprietor.

This three-story Brick Building has been  
purchased and refitted by the Proprietor,  
who proposes to spare no pains or expense  
to make it a first-class Hotel. He invites  
the patronage of all.

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MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS  
and Chairs, of the latest and best  
styles. "East of Public Square, Winchester

George McAdams,  
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SHERMAN HOUSE,  
OPPOSITE UNION DEPT.  
INDIANAPOLIS INDIANA.

JAMES BURGESS, Proprietor.

M. L. OHR,

## CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Journal.

## Letter-Day Democracy—No. 2.

The Democrats are again playing  
their old game, making fearful ex-  
aggerations in their public journals, fre-  
quently amounting to half-and-  
cent truth, when telling of their speeches  
and meetings and their general pros-  
perity; also by much harping on weak  
points, which certainly, in the mind  
of any sensible man, can amount to  
nothing. This can be accounted for  
in no other way than that their party,  
as a whole, embraces a superabundance  
of ignorance, which is susceptible to  
the training of designing politicians,  
who take advantage of it to gain power.  
Notice one point that was made  
in the Philadelphia Convention, the  
remarkable event of the South Caro-  
lina delegates and those of Massachu-  
setts coming in arm-in-arm. This  
wonderfully impressive scene has been  
trumpeted by every Democratic paper  
throughout the land; and even the  
President, in his sober moments, could  
not but feel that such a scene would be  
sufficient to move a nation to tears.  
And so deep was his emotion, and he  
was so much overcome that he could  
not finish reading the dispatch! Since  
the days of Judas, has there been  
known such hypocrisy? What is  
so strikingly impressive about  
the event of a Southern rebel and a  
Northern Copperhead entering a Con-  
vention composed of such men? This  
certainly is nothing strange to those  
who have watched the movements of  
the Democratic party for the past six  
years. The men who assembled at  
Philadelphia, on the 11th of August,  
and the men who, according to the  
Executive programme, marched into  
the Convention arm-in-arm, are sim-  
ply representative men of two classes  
who have been endeavoring to destroy  
the life of the Nation, or rule, for  
many years past.

Within the last six years, these men  
have been arm-in-arm in every State  
in the Union in midnight assemblages,  
scheming for the success of treason  
and rebellion. They were arm-in-  
arm at Chicago, in 1864, when they  
declared the war a failure, and labored  
to inaugurate a policy to protract the  
war, and finally end in the Nation's  
dishonor, if not utter ruin. They are  
arm-in-arm to-day all over the land,  
striving to get the government back  
into their own hands, so that they may  
repeal all laws that are obnoxious to  
the peculiar institutions and tastes of  
the South. And as President Johnson  
has declared, and persists in his opinion,  
and is not within the limits of the  
Constitution when they are making  
laws without the voice of the States  
lately in rebellion, may it not be ap-  
prehended that, should "my policy"  
succeed in getting into power, that its  
adherents will declare all acts of Con-  
gress, passed since the withdrawal of  
the rebels from that body, null and  
void?

Who can estimate the fatal results  
that must certainly follow, if the Gov-  
ernment shall now pass into the hands  
of the rebels South and the Copper-  
heads North? What hope can we  
have for the future welfare of our  
nations, and soldiers' widows  
and orphans? Would any appropriate  
be made for their benefit? Can it  
be supposed that such a Congress  
will repudiate the rebel debt? Or is it  
not more likely that they will render  
Confederate scrip a legal tender, and es-  
tablish it as a valid currency for the  
discharge of all debts of the United  
States? Will not protection be with-  
drawn from 4,000,000 of freedmen, and  
they be subjected to a form of slavery?  
In short: who can doubt but that if a  
Copperhead-rebel Congress gets into  
power that all the victories won by  
the blood of our fallen heroes, the tears  
and sighs of their friends, and billions  
of treasure will be totally lost, and the  
mighty struggle through which the  
Nation has passed to sustain its exist-  
ence will be rendered a shameful  
mockery. These are the probable re-  
sults that the country will sustain if  
these Copperheads and rebels succeed  
in their arm-in-arm movements to  
get power.

JARON P. SPENCER.

For the Journal.

## Self-Improvement.

There is no subject, however impor-  
tant, that claims or should claim, as  
large a portion of the time and careful  
consideration of the young, as the sub-  
ject of self-improvement. And per-  
haps there is no subject of so great  
value, that receives less attention,  
meditation, by even our best writers.  
There are two things considered,  
in the obtaining of knowledge. First,  
the opportunity of attending school,  
second, the cost. Doubtless there are  
many persons, who grope their way  
through life, in ignorance, from these  
two causes, without ever thinking of  
any other possible way of getting an  
education, only by attending schools  
and colleges.

Now as this subject points out to the  
Youths of our land, a source by which  
they can become educated, and by  
which they can make themselves useful  
members in society; it is very essen-  
tial, and highly necessary, that they  
should make themselves, fully acquain-  
ted with all its bearings; viewing the  
subject with intrinsic zeal and careful  
investigation. Yet I shall not be able

to set forth, but few thoughts upon this  
important subject. But if I should be  
the means of conducing, one Young  
man, or one young woman, to com-  
mence self-improvement, by hard stu-  
dy and close application, or even to  
think, for a few moments by careful  
meditation upon a sure way of im-  
provement; I shall not consider my  
effort in vain. Now I consider educa-  
tion the true basis of civilization. It  
is the foundation stone upon which all  
good societies and true governments  
stand. It is the marble slab in the  
character of every good man or wo-  
man. It is the key that unlocks the  
doors and suffers you to look into hu-  
man nature. And lastly it is the great  
master wheel, that runs the machine-  
ry of every nation.

We would say young man or young  
woman, this golden prize is within  
your reach, however poor you may be.  
It is not a hidden treasure, for those  
who diligently, and perseveringly, seek  
after it. We need never expect, to at-  
tain a very great amount of knowledge,  
without hard and unwavering study  
on our part. We must study for our-  
selves, not for ourselves, think for our-  
selves, and we will receive a just re-  
compense for our toil. Let us remem-  
ber the following rules:

1st. Never to neglect any opportu-  
nity for self-improvement.

2d. To believe that whatever oth-  
ers had done, we could do, and that  
therefore, no real or supposed diffi-  
culties formed any reason why we should  
not engage in any undertaking with  
full confidence of success.

3d. Not to be deterred by any diffi-  
culties which could be surmounted,  
from prosecuting to success, and in its  
termination, any plan which we had  
once commenced.

4th. Always to think, always ob-  
serve, and always seek to learn, let  
the source be what it may. Walter Scott  
declares that the most stupid crowd  
that ever took care of his horse could  
give him hints that he prized highly.

5th. Think of the pleasure of knowl-  
edge and the disgrace of ignorance.

N. T. BUTTS.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## The Copperhead Riot.

We have gathered from officers of  
the police force and citizens of the first  
respectability, some incidents of the  
Copperhead riot of last Monday night,  
which resulted in the wounding of  
some of the spectators of the recep-  
tion ceremonies, and the murder of  
Mr. Stewart, who had given no cause  
of offense to any person or party. Af-  
ter the windows of the Bates House  
had been closed and the blinds drawn,  
O'Leary, one of the marshals, mounted  
on horseback, rode back and forth  
through the dense crowd, to the man-  
ifest danger of every person with whom  
his horse came in contact; but finding  
that that course was not sufficiently  
effective to disperse the thousands as-  
sembled in the street, he cried out to  
his bullies who had marched in the  
procession, "Come on, boys, we will  
have a free fight or a foot race." He  
or some of his accomplices, exclaimed  
at the same time, "Clean out the  
—Radicals." Another voice was  
heard in the crowd, "We have sixty  
pistols."

Vandegrift, who headed the Fifth  
Ward Democratic Club, was heard to  
give the order: "Drive these—Abolition  
bullies out of the way," and  
started with his followers in procession  
through the mass of people who were  
so densely packed that it was almost  
impossible for them to move. These  
acts and threats occurred almost sim-  
ultaneously, and it is stated that Van-  
degrift's squad used their torch sticks  
on the heads of some persons in the  
crowd. At all events, blows were struck  
and they were immediately succeeded  
by a volley of pistol shots, the first of  
which was fired by Truickess, one of  
the Democratic marshals, as hereafter  
appears.

The larger portion of the people left  
as rapidly as possible and O'Leary him-  
self, finding the job he had undertaken  
too heavy for him, fled down Kentucky  
avenue at the highest speed his milk-  
white horse could make.

Mr. Unsworth, the City Marshal,  
states that on hearing the firing he  
made his way as rapidly as possible to  
the spot, and saw Truickess following  
up the crowd which was slowly falling  
back, as he and policeman Busen came  
up Truickess was leveling his pistol to  
fire. They instantly seized and dis-  
armed him, when he called three times  
on his comrades for protection. The  
others saw that he was wounded, and  
Busen inquired of him "Who com-  
menced this?" To which Truickess  
replied, "I fired the first shot, and re-  
ceived my wound immediately afterward."

Thomas S. Wilson, Chief of Police,  
states that about fifteen minutes before  
the fight commenced, a tall man, un-  
known to him, stepped out of the torch-  
light procession, laid his lamp down,  
and remarked: "Boys, the shooting  
will commence directly, and I am go-  
ing away." Up to this time there  
had been no quarrelling or any diffi-  
culty. These facts show that the Cop-  
perhead managers of the affair went  
prepared for a fight, sought occasion  
for a collision, and brought it on with-  
out any necessity or excuse therefor.

Mr. Unsworth further informs us that  
after taking Truickess to jail, and send-  
ing a physician to examine his wound,  
he returned to the Bates House corner.

The larger portion of the crowd had  
left, but a considerable number were  
still lingering there. About twenty  
minutes after his arrival, without any  
premonitory warnings of a distur-  
bance, he heard two shots fired in quick  
succession a few yards from where he  
stood. He rushed to the place from  
which the report came and saw Mr.  
Stewart fall, and found Stretcher, who  
shot him, in the hands of some other  
police officers. Before reaching that  
place he heard a third shot, which was  
probably fired by one Sam. Scribner, a  
leader and blackleg of the Copperhead  
persuasion. This shot hit and slightly  
wounded Benjamin House, a discharg-  
ed Union soldier, who was standing  
near by. Scribner had leveled his pis-  
tol to fire again, when he was seized  
and disarmed by some of the police  
force. Mr. Stewart had attended Alf.  
Barnett's entertainment at Masonic  
Hall, and had left there in company  
with his son but a few minutes before  
he was killed. He was a quiet, peace-  
able old man, had disturbed nobody  
nor given any provocation whatever for  
violence. The only persons seriously  
hurt at the first firing, so far as we  
know, were Mr. Truickess, of Hamilton  
county, who was a quiet spectator, and  
Truickess. That more tragical results  
did not follow, from the number of  
shots fired, is a wonder.

As the case of Stretcher is to under-  
go a judicial investigation we make no  
further comments upon his conduct  
than simply to state how Stewart came  
to his death.

That the bloodshed of that evening  
was caused by the rash and outrageous  
conduct of O'Leary and Vandegrift, two  
pothole Copperhead politicians, is  
unquestionable, and if they had re-  
ceived the bullets which wounded and  
killed their innocent victims, there  
would have been no cause for regret.

These are the facts as we have gath-  
ered them, after careful inquiry, of the  
murderous onslaught by Copperhead  
bullies upon a large body of men,  
women and children, who were law-  
fully assembled in one of the streets of  
the city, and which is denominated by  
the Copperhead press as a Radical riot.  
The original offenders fled from the  
ground after the fight commenced, and  
in that they exhibited more prudence  
than they did in originating the conflict.  
Short shrift would have been given  
them if they had remained long enough  
to receive the punishment they de-  
served.—*Ind. Journal.*

## The New Orleans Massacre.

I should like to say to my old friend,  
General Dix, you said, "when any one  
attempts to pull down the United  
States flag, shoot him on the spot!"  
but now whenever a man raises the  
American flag you seem to want some  
thing to shoot him on the spot. And  
you, General Dix, go to Philadelphia  
and talk about your brethren! They  
are no brethren of mine. Either their  
hearts or mine must change before I  
can give them the right hand of fellow-  
ship.

Major General Sheridan is not even a  
Republican; he is a brave soldier—  
before the war a Democrat—remains  
so now for aught I know; certainly he  
does not give any outward manifesta-  
tion of change of opinion. He makes  
a representation to General Grant  
which I will read to you and, by the  
bye, I see that three of the Johnson  
papers do not print this telegram, for  
no reason that I can see, except it  
don't agree with the eighth article in  
the Philadelphia resolutions.

The whole North was aroused by the  
New Orleans massacre, following up as  
it did the Memphis riot. President  
Johnson telegraphed to General Sheri-  
dan, putting what lawyers call lead-  
ing questions to him to draw out a  
favorable answer. He don't send on  
to General Sheridan, saying, "Come  
tell us all about this riot." The Presi-  
dent's dispatch asked for as kindly a  
report as possible of the affair.

When the President asks General  
Sheridan if the civil power is sufficient  
to take care of these men he answers:  
"I should say emphatically they are  
not." This is after the President had  
issued his proclamation of the 15th of  
August that peace reigned and civil  
authority is sufficient protection for all  
citizens. I am sorry to see that in face  
of the facts that Horton the clergy-  
man, Dodge the puritanist, Hyer and  
others are dead, and wounded men are  
coming North, with the testimony of  
all these unvarnished, with Northern  
people unprotected so that they are  
obliged to leave New Orleans, that the  
President has issued his proclamation  
that peace has obtained throughout all  
the land and the civil courts are ample  
to protect life and liberty. And in the  
face of General Sheridan's emphatic  
disavowal of the ability of the civil  
authorities to protect the citizens, the  
President on the 15th of August turns  
over every Union man in the South to  
the mercies of the Thugs, assassins  
and murderers of Lincoln and Dodge.

Are you ready to say that these men  
shall sit in Congress, make laws for  
you, have power to say whether your  
debts shall be paid or go unpaid,  
whether bounties shall be paid to your  
soldiers, pensions to your widows, or  
whether the flag of the United States  
shall be upheld? To have a portion of  
the country in governmental relations  
to the country where no loyal man  
can speak, and no loyal men can as-  
semble?—*Benj. Butler.*

## A Pleasant Way of Putting Things.

The conclusion of Gen. Merodith's  
address to Mr. Johnson, at the Bates  
House, to the effect that the people  
were waiting anxiously to hear him,  
was a case of most reckless assertion,  
and if the President was not too con-  
fused or angry to think at all, it must  
have been looked upon by him as a  
piece of impertinent pleasantry. Mr.  
Seward, however, seems to have ad-  
mired this style of calling attention to  
unpleasant truths, and he adopted it  
at Louisville. The people of Ken-  
tucky have just defeated Gen. Hobson  
for a State office because he was a Un-  
ion soldier, by a majority of about  
40,000 votes. His competitor was so  
rampant a rebel that Gen. Birney had  
to send him to the Dry Tortugas  
two years since, and it is evident to  
every body that he was voted for by  
the rebels, and elected because he was  
one of them. Knowing these facts,  
the polished Secretary of State ad-  
dressed the crowd at Louisville as fol-  
lows:

"He had found that, while in the  
Northern States there were great dif-  
ferences on the subject of the restora-  
tion of the Union, in the State of Ken-  
tucky, and in might, with propriety,  
say in all the Southern States, there  
was an entire unanimity of opinion in  
favor of the Union of these States."

Having stated his fact he proceeded  
to theorize somewhat as follows: That  
the principle or policy for which the  
South fought was of fifty years' growth  
and therefore very firmly set in the  
minds of the people. To carry out  
that policy they had gone into the  
war; but being whipped they saw at  
once that the policy for which they  
fought was wrong, and now they are  
evidently the best satisfied with the  
results of the war. We suppose, then,  
if the rebels had gained the victory,  
their policy would have been right, the  
doctrine of secession would have been  
sound, and Mr. Seward and the North  
would have been the best satisfied  
with the result.

This is very much as if Gen. Merodith  
had added a paragraph to his  
speech accounting for the desire of the  
people to hear Mr. Johnson by refer-  
ring to his Cleveland, Chicago, and St.  
Louis speeches as models of eloquence  
and dignity.—*Indiana Gazette.*

## A Johnson Organ Insulting the Grave of Lincoln.

The Richmond Examiner is loud  
and earnest in support of President  
Johnson. It exults over his grand elec-  
tion tour through the country, on a  
visit to the grave of Douglas, and  
says that "the tribe of apes, better  
known as radicals," must get up a  
similar tour or be overwhelmed at the  
elections. But, it says the Radicals  
have no great leader to send on a tri-  
umphal tour. So it thus indecently  
and outrageously speaks of Abraham  
Lincoln, to whose death Andrew John-  
son owes his elevation to the Presi-  
dency:

"We are afraid that the Apes will  
have to go back to the Middle Ages for  
a suggestion. In those days there  
were fanatic pilgrimages in which  
certain holy relics were borne to at-  
tract and inspire all the devout along  
the journey. Wherefore not *examine*  
the bones of THE KING APES, (him who  
played such fantastic tricks before  
high Heaven as made the Angels  
weep,) and parade them through the  
land?"

This is the way in which the editor  
of the leading Johnson organ of the  
South, where the main strength of the  
Johnson party exists, talks of the mar-  
tyred Lincoln. And Andrew Johnson  
asks the loyal people of the North to  
receive this ghoul—the unrepentant  
traitor to their bosoms as a brother.—  
*Detroit Post.*

## Fall of a Great Man.

Coming down Chestnut street, Saint  
Louis, one day last week, writes a cor-  
respondent, I was struck by the ap-  
pearance of an old man past sixty,  
who wore a threadbare coat, shiny with  
constant wear, and whose hat was  
torn and soiled. His head was bent  
toward the earth, and his walk was a  
trotting shuffle, the effect of whisky  
and age. He reeled from one side of  
the pavement to the other, and at last  
brought up at a lamp-post on the cor-  
ner, when a young looking fellow  
coming along, saluted him with,  
"Hello Jim! Come and take a drink!"  
The old man's eye brightened, and  
arm-in-arm, they sauntered along to  
the nearest grocery. Five years ago  
that old man was James Green, Uni-  
ted States Senator from Missouri, and  
in the days of Kansas and Lecompton  
matters he was next to Stephen A.  
Douglas, the ablest debater in Con-  
gress. But the war broke out, Mr.  
Green was sent to the rebel Congress,  
soon lost his property, his position and  
character, and now he is a poor drunk-  
ard, and earns a hardy pittance of a  
living as a caboose shyster.

This is what whisky and rebellion  
has done for this great man. Other  
instances will yet be known.

## The Union men of Rising Sun, Ohio county, carried their municipal elec- tion on Monday last, by an average majority of seventy votes. This is a great triumph, as the Copperheads have heretofore carried the elections in Rising Sun.

Restored—Hannibal Hamlin has  
resigned his post as Collector of the  
Port of Boston. He says that he is  
satisfied of the efforts to make up a  
new party, composed of traitors and  
their allies, and hence, he can no longer  
continue in office, under the patron  
of that new party.

Rev. J. B. Ferguson, Secretary of  
the Johnson Broad and Butler Club,  
at Washington, who did the praying  
at the Philadelphia Convention, was a  
rebel during the war, and is now an  
ardent supporter of the President, is a  
brother of the notorious Champ Fer-  
guson, the guerrilla.

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